

WEATHER FORECAST.
Showers and thunderstorms to-day; fair to-morrow; fresh southwest winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 61; lowest, 49.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 255.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MAY 13, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

LEWIS ENTERS RACE AGAINST GOV. WHITMAN

Brief Announcement Gives No Details of Campaign Programme.

TALKED WITH ALDRIDGE

Justice Cropsey Also Being Groomed as Aspirant to State's Chief Post.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 12.—Quietly, but with a firm twist of the wrist, Attorney-General Merton Elmer Lewis shielded his hat into the gubernatorial ring to-night. His why and wherefore are brief. They are as follows:

"I am opposed to Gov. Whitman's methods and to many of his policies. A large number of people entertaining views similar to mine have urged me to become a candidate for Governor. Without obligation to any one in my candidacy and with the sincere purpose of reestablishing party responsibility to the people of the State, I shall be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor on primary day, September 3."

Mr. Lewis was asked if he had had a conference with Republican State Committee member George W. Aldridge. He said that he had, that it took place yesterday. "Do you consider that you have broken with Mr. Aldridge?" Mr. Lewis was asked.

"I can make no other statement than I have made in my formal announcement."

"Will Mr. Aldridge support you at the primaries?"

"I can't say anything further than I have told you."

"What is your answer to the assertion of the Whitman men that the liquor men are backing you?"

"The statement that I have made to you to-night is all that I can say."

"When did you decide to give up your office of Attorney-General and get into the primaries?"

"Good night, sir," said Mr. Lewis.

INVESTIGATED CASE OF FRENCH TRAITOR

Lewis Handled Evidence That Led to Execution of Bolo.

Merton Elmer Lewis had been for many years known as a lawyer and a worker who avoided spectacular effects, but he did not attract more than State-wide attention until the United States became involved in war with Germany, and his official work and actions made an impression that was felt not only throughout the country but abroad. It was his work that gave to the French Government the chief data upon which it built the structure of prosecution that led to the execution of Bolo Pasha.

He was born in Webster, Monroe county, New York, December 18, 1861. His father was Charles Chadwick Lewis, and his mother was Rhoda Ann Willard. He had only a common school education as the basis for his legal studies. He began practice at Rochester, N. Y., in 1887, and soon became a member of the firm of Lewis & McKay, which later became Lewis, McKay & McKim.

Mr. Lewis had an active part in business affairs, in addition to his practice. He was president of the Livingston Niagara Power Company, a director of the Traders National Bank, of the Rochester and Lake Ontario Water Company, the E. M. Upton Cold Storage Company and other corporations.

Served in Many Posts.

He served as a member of the Common Council of Rochester and as acting Mayor of the city in 1895. The Constitutional Convention of 1894 found him sitting as a delegate. He was chairman of the Republican Judiciary Committee for the Seventh district, and served in 1897 as a member of the Assembly, representing in the Legislatures of 1899, 1900 and 1901. He served in the Senate from 1902 to 1906.

Egbert E. Woodbury was elected Attorney-General on the Republican ticket in 1916, and because of ill health was forced to resign the office after a year. Mr. Lewis was a Deputy Attorney-General at the time and he had assumed the duties of the office immediately upon the disability of Mr. Woodbury. The Legislature in joint session chose Mr. Lewis to succeed Woodbury, thereby breaking precedent and picking the first deputy who had ever been called to step up to the higher post. At the expiration of the unexpired term the party nominated Lewis to succeed himself and he was elected at the last election as Attorney-General.

His Work in Bolo Case.

Shortly after the case of Bolo Pasha came to popular attention the French Ambassador called upon the Attorney-General to aid him in procuring evidence that would show the connections and the operations of the noted adventurer in this State. Lewis went to the task with characteristic thoroughness and soon had a complete web woven about the man who felt before a firing squad in the forest of Vincennes.

His work was marked by absolute lack of pretence and ostentation and it won for him high praise both from Washington and from Paris.

One of the chief cases landed by him for the State was the litigation in-

Continued on Fourth Page.



Attorney-General M. E. Lewis.

ENEMY TO KILL SWISS TRADE

Demand Only German Coal Be Used in Making Articles for Export.

REPRISALS ARE EXPECTED

Allies Will Not Suffer Severely, as They Can Buy Elsewhere.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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BERNE, May 12 (delayed).—The demands of Germany made in the course of the negotiations for a renewed economic agreement with Switzerland are arousing the keenest anxiety in this country. Part of it regards the first and most important German demand, which is that German coal shall be utilized in the manufacture of any articles exported to the Allies.

This stipulation, while having a disastrous effect upon a large number of Swiss industries, will have little upon the interests of the Allies, since the latter can go elsewhere.

The chief industry that will be affected will be metallurgical manufacturing, which may be almost ruined if the Swiss do not obtain concessions. There can be little doubt that the real aim of the Germans is to kill Swiss industry, which will compete with their own output after the war. The German demand respecting coal will mean the setting up of an immense blacklisting system for discriminating against Swiss firms which work for the Allies. This inevitably will provoke reprisals by the Allies, which probably will take the form of preventing goods from the Allies reaching the hands of any Germans in this country.

Small Gains for Germans.

Thus while the Germans will be hitting the Swiss the Allies will hit the Germans in Switzerland. It is difficult to see how the Germans will gain by this. Meanwhile the Germans apparently are immovable in their determination to double the price of coal.

In regard to the economic control over a German-Swiss economic control society, exactly similar is the most sincere form of flattery, since it indicates the effectiveness of our organization. If the Germans insist upon the complete cessation of all exports to the Allies, either manufactured or of German raw material, the Allies undoubtedly will reply by abolishing the provisions of their existing agreement which permits the export to Germany of certain Swiss goods under defined conditions.

There is a growing feeling in this country against the acceptance of Germany's unjustifiable demands. Never has the German pressure upon Switzerland been so intolerable, and it can only be hoped that the Swiss Government will know how to maintain its economic independence by refusing demands of so far reaching a character.

Economic Questions Debated.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Swiss Government and of the Allies have been negotiating upon a number of economic questions and a satisfactory settlement has been reached upon every point without friction. No corresponding demands were made by the Allies upon Switzerland.

Were the Allies to adopt a policy similar to that of Germany they would allow no bread manufactured from imported flour to be used in factories working for Germany and would allow no raw material to enter Switzerland unless it was paid for by some kind of compensation.

Switzerland always has endeavored to abide loyally to her agreements with the Allies. It is hoped that the latter will endeavor to come to her assistance in her moment of stress.

Bethlehem Strikers to Return.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., May 12.—The Bethlehem Steel Company's machine shop men who have been on strike for more than a week have decided to return to work to-morrow, while their case is being investigated by the War Labor Board.

BORGLUM SAYS BAKER BULLIED HIS WITNESSES

Offers to Prove "Frameup by Confessed Tool" of Colonel Deeds.

CALLS MANY BY NAME

Open Letter to President Is Most Spirited Written in Airplane Affair.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

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WASHINGTON, May 12.—Pressing his fight against the men in charge of the nation's aircraft programme and undaunted by the counter charges that he sought to use the President's letter to him for private gain, Gustav Borglum fired another broadside soon after reaching Washington to-day. In an open letter to President Wilson Mr. Borglum goes a step further than he has gone hitherto and virtually accuses Secretary of War Baker of having prevented him from securing proper evidence to support his charges of graft, etc., against the aircraft board.

Mr. Borglum to-day mentions Secretary Baker by name when he speaks of "interference by the War Department under Mr. Baker." The sculptor lays the charge of "bullying and threatening witnesses" at Mr. Baker's door.

In his letter Mr. Borglum says that on Tuesday or Wednesday he will place before the Senate, through Senator Brandegee of his State (Connecticut), "detailed evidence, together with affidavits attached, relating to the falsehoods and deliberate frameup by a confessed tool of Col. Deeds and this man's engineers."

Early Telegram Recalled.

Senator Brandegee could not be reached to-night. It was to Mr. Brandegee Mr. Borglum sent a telegram on April 3 denying the charges that have now been made. The telegram was read in the Senate by Senator Brandegee, but at that time its significance was lost, inasmuch as nothing had been produced in the Senate to which it seemed to refer. The wording of the telegram, however, makes it evident that Borglum suspected at that time that letters he had written might be used in an attempt to discredit him. The telegram said: "Please deny that I had or have any interest in any airplane company. That he and others invented by interests who most dread investigation since the middle of June to invalidate and interference even with Senate inquiry."

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), who has been acting chairman of the Senate Military Committee during the aircraft investigation, said to-night that Mr. Borglum recently submitted to him certain additional facts which he thought would be of value to the committee in its inquiry.

When the Senator was reminded that recently in a Senate debate he had stated that "I had several personal interviews with him (Borglum) and spent an evening going over his papers, I believe I can state fairly that he has no valuable information that has not in some form reached the committee," he said: "That statement was accurate when I made it. However, within the past few days Mr. Borglum has presented to me certain additional facts and statements which I do regard as valuable to the committee in its investigation. I have this data, which I will present to the Military Committee and which will not be made public at this time. I have not seen either Mr. Borglum or Senator Brandegee to-day, but talked with Mr. Borglum again four or five days ago."

Borglum Not to Wait.

Apparently Mr. Borglum is not going to wait for the beginning of the investigation by the Senate committee, but is to make his reply to the charges brought against him directly on the Senate floor through Senator Brandegee. Senator Brandegee is on record as having expressed confidence in the sculptor. Much of Mr. Borglum's letter to-day is given over to repeating and emphasizing charges he already has made. He mentions specifically in this second open letter Major-Gen. Squier, Howard E. Coffin, Col. E. A. Deeds and Col. R. L. Montgomery. These names appeared in

Continued on Fourth Page.

Another Busy Week Ahead for the Fund

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Centrists in Germany Forming Counter Coup

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

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PARIS, May 12.—Swiss despatches to French newspapers speak of a counter coup being organized in Germany against the military party for its failure to keep its promise to wage a successful and conclusive offensive. The German press attaches particular importance to the attitude taken by Matthias Erzberger, the leader of the Centrist (Catholic) party in the Reichstag, and speak of an open offensive against the high command which Erzberger is reported to be planning.

Certain Deputies of the Centrist party are demanding that Erzberger exclude the party from responsibility in the agitation.

London Times.

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PETROGRAD, May 10 (delayed).—Just what demands Germany has made upon Russia cannot be made out clearly in the maze of contradictions, assertions and denials. We live in an atmosphere of lies and of alarms, unequalled for audacity in the worst periods of sedition and disorder under the old regime of the Czars.

The panic yesterday over the alleged German ultimatum originated in Moscow, where a flat denial was made to-day of the allegations which started it. An official contradiction was issued here also by the authorities of the Petrograd Labor Commune.

It is stated that no ultimatum in regard to a German occupation of Petrograd and Moscow has been presented. Kursk has not yet been taken by the Germans and the latter have not demanded the disbandment of the Russian Lithuanian Regiment. It is noticeable that no mention is made of a contradiction of the German demands in regard to Fort Ino, on the coast of Finland.

False News Spread.

The "bourgeois" and the "provocative" newspapers are to be called to account for spreading false news of the threatened German occupation. The opposition members in the Central Soviet of the Peoples' Commissaries, nevertheless, are not satisfied with this bare contradiction. They require a full explanation of what Count Mirbach, the German Ambassador, really does demand.

In order to meet their wishes, a statement on the subject of Russia's foreign relations is promised at the next sitting of the council.

The Soviet authorities confirm the report that Nicholas Romanoff, the former Emperor, with his wife and one daughter, has been transferred from Tobolsk to Ekaterinburg, in the central Urals, in consequence of the discovery of a conspiracy of the peasantry to assist him to escape. His son, Alexis, remains at Tobolsk for the present on account of ill health.

Czar Makes Complaints.

The former Czar is lodged in a private house in Ekaterinburg with one or two attendants only. No stranger is allowed to approach him. He complains lately that the persons in charge of his safety have been rude and meddlesome. To this M. Sverdlov, one of the People's Commissaries, replies that Nicholas Romanoff will have to reconcile himself to the fact that he is the prisoner of the Soviet.

In a search of the former Emperor's belongings \$8,000 rubles (about \$40,000 under normal exchange) were found and confiscated. It is supposed that this money was to have been used to obtain the good will and assistance of the peasantry.

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Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, to whom the Ukrainians applied for assistance, declared his inability to do anything. The Russian Government begs that the Russians at Vilna be not detained.

In a wireless message to Ambassador Joffe at Berlin the Russian Foreign Minister, M. Tchicherin, instructs the Ambassador to "try to obtain from Berlin cessation of every kind of hostility."

The despatch adds: "Captures of our territory are in violation of the state of peace with Germany, and are causing great unrest among the masses of our population."

M. Joffe also is instructed to notify chairman that part of the Russian Black Sea fleet, which has left Sebastopol, is now at Novorossiysk, on the east coast of the Black Sea, which port the Government is threatening to capture on the ground that their own warships are in danger of attack by the Russians. M. Tchicherin says the Russian warships there will make no such attack.

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RUSSIA IN PANIC SEEKS TO KNOW GERMAN TERMS

Atmosphere of Lies and Alarms Surrounds Government Offices.

ALEXIS IS IN TOBOLSK

Former Czar Is Confined Closely to Small House in Ekaterinburg.

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